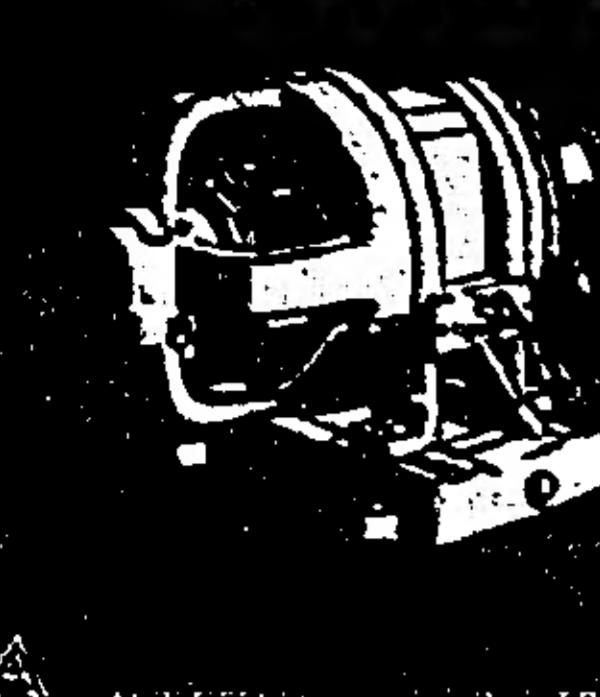


G.E. MOTORS



ANOTHER G.E. MOTOR

The Hongkong Telegraph.

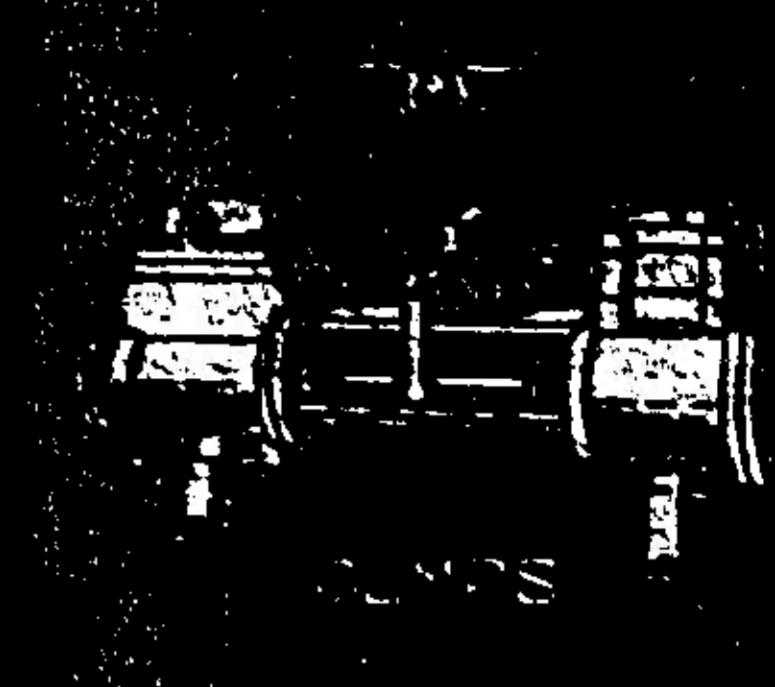
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THE IRISH DISORDERS.

More Fighting in Belfast.

(Reuters' Service.)

London, June 1.
Disorders were renewed in Belfast during the forenoon, when four were killed and nine wounded, whilst a number of trams were bombed. British troops intervened, their concentrated fire momentarily silencing the gunners, but the rebels later swept the streets with a machine-gun. Two Republican officers were arrested during the fighting.

A truce was declared last night on the Strabane-Lifford frontier, where fighting has lasted for some days. The military has taken over from the specials the guarding of the frontier on the Tyrone-Donegal border. Two camps, each containing several hundred Republican troops, have been established on the northern and southern sides of Derry City.

Manchester Regiment's Orders.

London, June 1.
The Manchester Regiment has been ordered to leave Guernsey for Ireland on June 20.

The destroyer Warwick held up a steamer voyaging from Moville to Londonderry at the point of Lough Foyle where the Ulster border forms the shore and put police aboard, who searched the passengers. No seizures were made.

Casualties and Damage.

London, June 1.
The Ulster Association states that from December 6 to May 29, there were 14 police and two soldiers killed, 29 police and 14 soldiers wounded. Between May 20 and May 29, seventy-seven fires broke out, the destruction being estimated at over £500,000.

The London Conferences.

London, June 1.
It is announced that Earl Balfour is actively participating in the London conferences on the Irish situation and will meet Sir James Craig and the Marquis of Londonderry at the Foreign Office to-morrow.

There is no indication that the proceedings at the meeting of British signalaries to the Treaty this afternoon brightened the situation, which is regarded as most critical in Government quarters.

The Shooting of General Adamson.

London, June 1.
The Court of Enquiry into the death of General Adamson, commanding the Athlone Brigade of the pro-Treaty I.R.A. forces, who was held up by Republican troops and shot when he raised his hands, has found that the seizure of a motor car led to a series of events accompanied by indiscretions on both sides. It was impossible to determine the responsibility for the discharge of the first shot resulting in the outburst of firing. The Court was convinced that the shooting of General Adamson was premeditated.

THE CALCUTTA SWEEP.

The Three Lucky Numbers.

Calcutta, June 1.
The winning numbers in the Derby Sweep are as follows:—Captain Cuttle, 31990; Tamar, 887786; Craigangower, Y 559. The names of the drawers are not obtainable.

The Second Prize.

London, June 1.
The evening papers give prominence to Captain Gilligan, now in business at Huntingdon, as the winner of £58,310, the second prize in the Calcutta Sweep.

[An earlier telegram stated that Miss Gwendoline Thomas, a Liverpool typist, won the first prize; and it is locally reported that Major Harding, R.A.M.C., Hongkong, drew the third prize.]

AUSTRALIAN LINER BROKEN IN HALF.

Gale Drives the Wiltshire on to the Great Barrier Reef.

Auckland (N.Z.), June 1.
The Federal liner Wiltshire was broken in half during a gale by the Great Barrier Reef. It is feared that the crew of eighty were trapped. Relief parties on the cliffs and steamers who were ready to assist were helpless, owing to the tempestuous seas. There are no passengers.

Good Prospects of Rescue.

Later.
Despite the gale and the very difficult conditions, four men from the Wiltshire landed before darkness. A hundred remain aboard the wreck. The prospects of rescue are now good.

DEATH OF RUTLAND BARRINGTON.

Famous Savoyard Figure.

London, June 1.
The death has occurred of the Savoy actor Rutland Barrington. George Rutland Barrington-Fleet, celebrated in theatrical circles as Rutland Barrington, was born in 1853. After appearing at the old Olympic Theatre, he joined the famous Gilbert and Sullivan opera company at the Savoy. After leaving the St. James' Theatre for a while, he returned to his Savoy associates. In 1908 he published "Thirty-five Years on the Stage," and at one time was a regular contributor to *Punch*.

MOTOR-CYCLE SENIOR TOURIST RACE.

Bennett Wins on a Sunbeam.

London, June 1.
Bennett on a Sunbeam won the senior Tourist Trophy Motor-Cycle Race held on the Isle of Man over a distance of 226 miles. The time was 13 h. 53 m.

REPARATION PAYMENTS.

Postponement Only Partial.

(Reuters' Service.)

London, June 1.
The Reparations Note mentioned by Reuters' Paris correspondent (see Earlier Cables) only agrees to the postponement of a portion of Germany's obligations. The sums mentioned in messages of March 22 and April 23 are still payable.

[On March 22 the Reparations Commission fixed Germany's payments for 1922 under the heads of Reparations and Costs of Armistice of Occupation at 720,000,000 gold marks in cash and 1,450,000,000 gold marks in kind.

A communiqué issued by the Reparations Commission at Paris states that Germany paid a million gold marks in 1921 and another 233,000,000 to 21st March, 1922. On April 23 the Commission arranged a new system for payment of M.18,000,000 due on 15th April and M.50,000,000 payable each month till next October; then M.100,000 each in November and December.]

Latest Exposition of French Policy.

Paris, June 2.
Interpellations on foreign policy were replied to by M. Poincaré, who, in view of the Allied negotiations, was reticent as regards the Near Eastern settlement.

Regarding Germany, M. Poincaré hoped it would be possible for France to avoid isolated action, but he pointed out her inability to maintain accords, however desirable, if these meant sacrificing the exercise of French rights. He voiced a broad but friendly view in regard to Anglo-French relations, declaring that various recent incidents had not estranged the two nations, and insisting upon the impossibility of there being complete identity of opinion in an Entente policy, however close the latter be.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DIRECTOR.

Is He Immune Under Amnesty Law?

Paris, June 2.
The Chamber of Deputies is appointing a special committee to consider the Public Prosecutor's request that proceedings should be taken against the Seine deputy M. Calary, an director of the Banque Industrielle de Chine on a charge of violating the law regarding distribution of fictitious dividends and irregularity concerning the issue of the shares.

Action has not been taken hitherto, owing to doubt regarding M. Calary's immunity under the amnesty law, which contains a special dispensation in the case of men serving with a combatant unit in war time.

IMPROVED CONDITIONS AT HOME.

All Round Stabilisation on Present Basis Anticipated.

London, June 1.
The recovery of the mark to 1,202, compared with the highest of 1,480 in March, coupled with the general improvement in industrial shares, is inspiring hopes that trade is mending. Prices exhibit a firmer tendency. Food continues downwards, but the fall is slackening. Commodities, notably textiles, seem to have turned the corner, slightly rising. Experts anticipate all-round stabilisation of the cost of living somewhere in the region of the present level.

COUNTY CRICKET.

Big Wins for Kent and Lancs.

London, June 1.
At Gravesend, Kent beat Worcester by an innings and 236 runs. For the winners, Hardinge scored 166 and Seymour 114.

At Chesterfield, Lancashire beat Derby by an innings and 140 runs. Derby were dismissed in their first innings for 37, Parkin taking seven wickets and Cook three for 15. Parkin in the second innings took seven for 58.

THE S'S RISE IN THE U. S.

Highest Point Since The War.

New York, June 1.
Sterling registered its highest point since the war, £1.46, reaching \$4.45. The advance is due to expectations of a German Moratorium and the proposed German external loan, which would lead to a re-establishment of large credits in London in favour of Germany.

LOWER WAGES FOR MINERS.

Reduction by a Further Ten Per Cent.

London, June 1.
The Joint Wages Board of Lancashire and Cheshire has decided that miners' wages be reduced during June a further ten per cent, the lowest level that can be reached under the existing agreement. One hundred thousand men are affected.

GERMAN COAL DISASTER.

Seventeen were killed, and 25 injured in a coal mine belonging to Krupp, near Essen. Eighteen were buried.

DUTCH FACTORY DESTROYED.

The greater part of the Werkspoor locomotive works has been burnt down.

CK MACAO.

Chinese Labour Conditions.

CHINESE BOYCOTT OF PORTUGUESE.

London, June 1.

London correspondent

of the interesting reports

on the Chinese

indigenous

affair, showing

that the matter is being taken up

both by the authorities there and the Labour Guilds.

Some action is indicated

by the sending of a formal protest

to the Portuguese Consul-General

at Canton by the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs against the

action of the Portuguese authori-

ties.

Strong denunciations of the

Portuguese

were delivered at a

general meeting of all the Labour

guilds and societies of Canton held

in the East Garden on the even-

ing of the 31st ult., at which

there was an attendance of

several thousands. Chan Ping

fan, who was recently banished

from Hongkong, was appointed

Temporary Chairman. The meet-

ing unanimously passed the

following resolutions:

1. That the Chinese Govern-

ment be requested to take back

possession of Macao and despatch

the Northern Squadron thither

for the protection of the Chinese

inhabitants.

2. That the Chinese people

show self-respect

cease all

intercourse with the Portuguese

until their employment

and the handing over of their cargo.

3. That the Chinese villages

near Macao be requested to raise

volunteers.

4. That the cruelty of the

Portuguese in Macao be made

known all over the country and

assistance be asked to help in the

winning back of Macao.

5. That the export of provisions

from various villages and

markets into Macao be stopped.

6. That all supplies of fresh

water from Lappa Island be

stopped.

Mass Meeting in Canton

To-morrow.

The Canton Times of to-day has

the following to say:

The recent incident at Macao has aroused bitter indignation

among the people of the city. In

response to the notification of the

People's Diplomatic Society, in

the form of handbills, hundreds

of thousands of persons were

gathered in Tung Yuan or East

Garden on the day of the Dragon

Boat Festival. Wednesday, to

discuss what steps should

be taken by the citizens

concerning this diplomatic affair.

It was reported before the

meeting by officers of the

Portuguese and African soldiers

at Macao assaulted Chinese

women, killed 40 and wounded

more than one hundred Chinese

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THE RENTS BILL.

Full Report of Attorney-General's Speech.

In our issue of last evening we were only able to publish a summary of the Attorney-General's speech on the Rents Bill. Below will be found a full report. The Attorney-General said—

The duration clause in the Bill is Clause 10. It is simply a copy of the corresponding clause in the principal Ordinance with the substitution of the 30th June, 1922, for the 30th June, 1921, so that the Ordinance will come to an end on the 30th June next year, unless it should be extended by a resolution of the Legislative Council. The corresponding clause in the present principal Ordinance gave power to extend the Ordinance by resolution of the Council. The reason why this was not adopted was that there are two amending Ordinances and it was thought more convenient to combine the two with the principal Ordinance in one new Ordinance and, in any case, some legislation would have been necessary to add a few small amendments which are made in this Bill.

Before dealing with the Bill, I should like to say, Sir, that the Hon. Mr. Chew Shou-son has been kind enough to give me the benefit of his experience and advice, and has discussed the Bill with me. I do not wish to throw any responsibility on him; some of his views were in agreement with those of the Government and some were not. Possibly some would have been adopted but for the fact that the measure is only a temporary one. I only wish to express my indebtedness to him for having been willing to discuss the Bill with me.

This Bill, as I have said, combines the three existing Ordinances and includes one or two amendments. Ordinance 39 of 1921 disappears into the definition section of the present Bill. The body of the Bill is principally composed of the sections of the principal Ordinance and the first amending Ordinance, No. 23 of 1921. No doubt the section could have been arranged better and in a more convenient order, but it was thought better to keep each former Ordinance separate in this Bill. Accordingly, clauses 1 to 17 represent the principal Ordinance of 1921; clauses 18 to 23 represent the first Amending Ordinance, No. 15 of 1921, and clauses 24 to 27 are new.

The "Mala Fide" Landlord.

Some of the amendments are purely drafting amendments, made necessary in order to combine the three present Ordinances and to link up the present legislation with the Ordinance which will come into force on the 1st of July if this Bill is passed. They are mere drafting alterations and I do not think I need refer to them here. Clause 4, sub-clause 1, paragraph 1, has been altered by the addition of a proviso. The paragraph in question deals with the case where a lessor requires possession of a house in order to pull it down and rebuild it or to reconstruct it to such an extent as to make it a new building within the meaning of the Building Ordinance. Complaints have been received that landlords, in reliance on that section, have given notices which were not given bona fide; and the object of the proviso is to strengthen the section and to make it more difficult for the occasional *mala fide* landlord to carry out his intention. The proviso is to the effect that if the lessor has given notice and has turned out the tenant, if he fails to begin the work of reconstruction within one month after he obtains possession, or fails to carry it out with reasonable speed, he shall be deemed, in giving notice, to have acted *mala fide* within the meaning of clause 20. Clause 20 provides that any person who acts *mala fide* with intent to induce the tenant to quit is liable to a fine; and the clause is altered in this Bill by the addition of words providing that, in addition to a fine he is also liable for damages to the tenant. That amendment is not really an extension of the objects of the present legislation, but is merely an attempt to strengthen it and ensure its being carried out.

Clause 15 is a re-drafting of section 15 of the principal Ordinance; that is not a real amendment but simply an attempt to make the existing clause more clear. It provides that if a lessor ceases to occupy any part of the house was taken unfurnished. The

house or tenement himself, then his lease is to be deemed to be determined. The complaint has been made that in some cases tenants who took a house for occupation, partly by themselves and partly by sub-tenants, have gone to live elsewhere, or left the Colony, and are still sub-letting the whole house and obtaining a profit on the rent they pay the landlords. The Ordinance was never intended to protect persons of that kind, but only persons living on the premises. That clause does not apply to leases of blocks of houses by a farmer who lets out separate houses to separate persons, but only to a tenant who originally lived in the house and who has gone out and is using the tenancy as a means of profit.

A New Provision.

The only really new provision in the Bill is contained in clause 24. That clause gives the Governor in Council power to order that specified provisions of this Ordinance shall not apply in the case of a tenant if the Governor in Council thinks the circumstances are sufficiently exceptional. I have mentioned in the Objects and Reasons two cases in which that power might be applied. One is a case in which a building might be required for some public or charitable purpose. Another is in the case of a permanent resident. There are several we know of who bought houses for their own occupation before the commencement of the original Ordinance, and who have been turned out of their present houses and have nowhere to go. The original object of the principal Ordinance was to prevent permanent residents being turned out of their houses by persons from outside who are prepared to pay any amount of money to acquire a residence here. The exercise of this power under clause 24 no doubt will not be applied in cases of that kind, but only in the case of permanent residents suffering hardship by being kept out of houses they bought for their own permanent occupation.

Many suggestions and criticisms were received by the Government, many of them in reply to the invitation of the Government. They were all carefully considered and it is quite possible that many of them might have been adopted if the measure had not been a purely temporary one. Perhaps I ought to repeat shortly to some of these suggestions and give some reasons why they were not accepted. There are certain general reasons. One is this: that it is a temporary measure and it seems undesirable to make any changes other than those absolutely necessary. The present legislation is by no means perfect, the English legislation is by no means perfect; but to a certain extent the effect of it has been worked out by actual decisions in the Court and on certain points people now know where they are. Once you begin to amend an Ordinance of this kind, you never know where you will end. One small amendment may affect several sections and uncertainty and complication would be created. This is the main reason why certain amendments which might have been adopted otherwise have not been.

Furnished Houses.

One suggestion made several times is that the Ordinance should apply to furnished houses. Undoubtedly there are cases where it seems that exorbitant rents are charged for furnished houses, but the matter is so full of complications that it seems impossible to deal with it in a temporary measure like this. I will give one example of the difficulties of this part of the subject. Take a house which was let by the owner, say last month. The owner has gone on leave; he is not now in the Colony; he has arranged his budget on the basis of the rent which he has obtained and which the tenant is quite prepared to pay. What is to happen in a case of that kind? Is the rent to be suddenly reduced to the standard rent, which in some cases would be halving the rent the tenant has agreed to pay? How would you ascertain in such a case what the standard rent is? The house may never have been let furnished before, or not for many years. If it had never been let furnished before, how are you to arrive at the rent to be paid for the furniture? One cannot set about valuing the furniture and charging a percentage or hat, so one would be driven to having some percentage on either the assessed rent of the premises or the last amount paid when the landlord should be obliged to reduced payments.

Cutting CURATES' STIPENDS.

Contributions to the Additional Curates' Society have been so unsatisfactory that the committee have given six months' notice to the landlord to withdraw the house or to give the house to the committee. The landlord should be obliged to reduced payments.



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WORLD THEATRE

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

NIGHT OF TERROR AT BELFAST.

London, June 1.

Fierce fighting and incendiarism turned Belfast into a city of terror last night, which is already known to have claimed 25 victims, of whom ten were killed. Fighting continues and troops are out machine-gunning. The centre of the operations is the Millfield area, where the outbreak started with gunners without provocation shooting a special constable and then another who came to the rescue. On police reinforcements hurrying to the spot a desperate battle ensued, which was intensified on the arrival of troops. The crowd meantime burned houses, which were gutted, while the police and military fought a duel with snipers. A bomb was found at a tramcar, but fortunately missed. The citizens are panic-stricken.

DECREASE IN CARGO PILFERAGE.

London, June 1.

The greater care being exercised by merchants in packing and forwarding goods has led to a steady decline in the marine theft and pilferage rampant two years ago. The result is that the 75% for theft agreement then introduced by the insurance companies, whereby merchants were compelled to bear the balance of 25% of their claims, is being abolished. The companies are taking the full hundred per cent. risk.

THE REPARATIONS POLICY.

Paris, June 1.

The Reparations Commission has despatched a note to Germany agreeing to temporary postponement of the reparations payments due in 1922. It recognises that Germany has made and is making a serious effort to fulfil the demands, but the right is reserved to annul the moratorium if the Commission is not satisfied with the progress accomplished in clearing up outstanding questions in connection with reparations, or if Germany, being unable to obtain the desired external loan, does not fulfil the measures regarding limitation of her floating debt and balancing her budget.

COTTON INDUSTRY EMPLOYEES.

London, June 1.

A move is being made to resume the 55½ hour week in the cotton industry. Several Rochdale firms have asked their employees to agree to this proposal. The employees have refused and threaten drastic action if the demand is persisted in.

DERBY CALCUTTA SWEEP.

London, June 1.

Miss Gwendoline Thomas, a thirty four year old typist in the Royal Insurance Office at Liverpool, is the happy owner of the Captain Cuttle ticket in the Calcutta Sweep on the Derby. She benefited to the extent of £60,000. She insured a substantial sum before the race by selling one half share for £3,000.

THE AUSTRIAN CABINET.

Vienna, June 1.

The National Assembly has elected a new Coalition Cabinet under the Chancellorship of Doctor Seipel, a Priest and University Professor of Theology.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

New York, June 1.

The Administration has expressed its inability to accept the Allied invitation to attend the Hague Conference, which it regards as simply a continuance of Genoa.

SWEDEN AND RUSSIA.

Stockholm, June 1.

The First Chamber by 81 votes to 47 rejected a Bill for a proportional Swedish-Russian commercial treaty. The Second Chamber decided similarly by 105 to 94.

CHINESE POLITIES.

Peking, June 1.—Wu Pei-fu has received telegrams from the Governors of Honan, Shantung, Shensi, Kansu, Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsu, Szechuan, Yunnan, Kwangtung and Kwangsi and also General Chen Ching-ming approving of his plan for restoring the old Parliament. He is forwarding the communications to Hsia Shih-chang, who apparently led his circular telegram, saying he is ready to resign. Better

as you would shore. Many defects of the eyes are revealed only by a careful examination, and can only be corrected with specially ground lenses. If your eyes trouble you, have them thoroughly examined and scientifically treated in the medical establishment of the Chinese Medical College. The Chinese Medical College is the only comprehensive manufacturing house in the colony located in No. 1 Queen's Road Central, and it is specially trained to correct their defects.

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Pictured to-day are two models typical of the sort of dress the business girl loves best. The pocket dress, developed in jersey, is proving one of the most popular modes ever devised.

The other model, with long waist slightly draped, and plaited skirt, is a bit more sophisticated, and is a mode which flappers and matrons, too, will no doubt borrow from the canny business girl, who knows that simplicity sells style, these days.



HONGKONG WEATHER.

Observatory Report.

The annual report of the Director of the Royal Observatory, Hongkong, includes the following:

Between April 27 and July 6, 50 inches of rain fell in as many days. From September 10 to the end of the year only one inch of rain fell, in over three months.

Barometric pressure was considerably above normal in January, July and October, and considerably below in May, June and August.

The mean pressure for the year at station level was 29.845 ins., as against 29.844 ins. in 1920 and 29.843 ins. for the past 38 years.

The temperature of the air was moderately above normal in February, March, April, August and December and moderately below in January. The mean temperature for the year was 72.2° as against 72.0° in 1920 and 71.8° for the past 38 years. The highest temperature was 92.2° on August 22, as against 92.1° in 1920 and 92.0° for the past 38 years.

The lowest temperature was 44° on February 3, as against 45.1° in 1920 and 42.0° for the past 38 years.

The rainfall was very considerably above normal in May and moderately above normal in March, August and September. It was considerably below normal in April, October, November and December.

The total for the year was 97.31 ins., as against 107.88 ins. in 1920, and 81.62 ins. for the past 38 years.

The greatest fall in one civil day was 6.06 ins. on September 3, and the greatest in one hour was 3.25 ins. between 1.30 p.m. and 2.30 p.m. on May 31.

Typhoons.

The tracks of 21 typhoons and 11 of the principal depressions which occurred in the Far East in 1921 were received by the Far East in 1921.

One typhoon noted by the a.s. Aranbari on July 16 appeared to have been reported by no one. It was not known of until the ship's log was received at Manila Observatory eight months later.

The formation of these secondaries in the China Sea, where there are no observing stations, adds to the difficulty of the weather forecaster, and emphasises the importance of wireless telegrams from ships. In their own interests every vessel with a wireless outfit should send observations in accordance with the Notice to Mariners which is supplied to all shipping companies in Hongkong.

The report refers to the weather maps issued, and goes on to say:

The question of publishing the Daily Weather Report and Map in the Daily Bulletin was raised, but as it required a high-speed and costly lithographic plant at the Observatory, the project was left in abeyance.

Weather Reports.

On reports from other centres, the resume says:

A welcome addition to the list of reporting stations is Yap, in longitude 138° 08' E and latitude 0° 27' N. Though the courtesy of the Director of the Philippines Weather Bureau, observations from this station have been received since March 25, except when communication has been interrupted. While on a visit to the Zikawei Observatory in the Spring the Director discussed with Father Froe the possibility of obtaining daily weather telegrams from Hankow. Owing, however, to unforeseen difficulties the service has not yet commenced. Occasions

belated weather telegrams are received from Central and South China, but as a rule the observations from these districts are posted in batches to Hongkong. The prompt receipt of telegrams from these districts would be of great assistance in weather forecasting, particularly in the winter months.

We note that in its weather forecasts the Observatory has had no total failures, although there were 5 per cent. of partial failures. Complete success was achieved in 63 per cent. and partial success in 36 per cent.

The forecast comprises wind direction, wind force and weather.

Complete success means correct in three elements. Partial success means correct in only two elements. Partial failure means correct in only one element. Total failure means correct in no element.

On the subject of wireless time signals it is recorded that those from Shanghai are still inaudible, though Mr. Bradshaw hopes to be able to pick them up soon.

37 earthquakes were recorded from September 20 to December 31. Of these 3 were felt as slight shocks locally and 5 others were apparently of local origin, though 38 years.

The rainfall was very considerably above normal in May and moderately above normal in March, August and September. It was considerably below normal in April, October, November and December.

The total for the year was 97.31 ins., as against 107.88 ins. in 1920, and 81.62 ins. for the past 38 years.

The greatest fall in one civil day was 6.06 ins. on September 3, and the greatest in one hour was 3.25 ins. between 1.30 p.m. and 2.30 p.m. on May 31.

Atmospheres.

Arrangements have been made for the hourly observation at the Cape d'Agulha Radio Station of the intensity and type of atmospheric, also the wave on which they reach a maximum. It is hoped that these observations will be of service to the Radio Research Board, and will determine whether systematic observation of atmospheres can be utilised for weather forecasting.

Upper Air Research.—Two thermometers, slide rules, hydrogen and air balloons for upper air research were received in May, and 19 researches made between June 10 and September 21. The longest flight was 70 minutes on July 11. The results of the observations have been communicated to the International Commission for the investigation of the upper air.

Up to the present only two balloons have been found defective.

This is gratifying as it was feared they might suffer from the voyage and climate.

The Winds of Hongkong.—A memoir on the winds of Hongkong was completed during the year and will be published shortly.

The report refers to the weather maps issued, and goes on to say:

The question of publishing the Daily Weather Report and Map in the Daily Bulletin was raised, but as it required a high-speed and costly lithographic plant at the Observatory, the project was left in abeyance.

Weather Reports.

On reports from other centres, the resume says:

A welcome addition to the list of reporting stations is Yap, in longitude 138° 08' E and latitude 0° 27' N.

Though the courtesy of the Director of the Philippines Weather Bureau, observations from this station have been received since March 25, except when communication has been interrupted.

While on a visit to the Zikawei Observatory in the Spring the Director discussed with Father Froe the possibility of obtaining daily weather telegrams from Hankow.

Owing, however, to unforeseen difficulties the service has not yet commenced. Occasions

belated weather telegrams are received from Central and South China, but as a rule the observations from these districts are posted in batches to Hongkong.

The prompt receipt of telegrams from these districts would be of great assistance in weather forecasting, particularly in the winter months.

We note that in its weather forecasts the Observatory has had no total failures, although there were 5 per cent. of partial failures.

Complete success was achieved in 63 per cent. and partial success in 36 per cent.

The forecast comprises wind direction, wind force and weather.

Complete success means correct in three elements. Partial success means correct in only two elements. Partial failure means correct in only one element. Total failure means correct in no element.

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4 NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Ex-Service-Man seeks employment, age 27, willing to take any position offered. Apply Box No. 738 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—New European flat situated in Wanhsai Gap Road near Bowen Road. Apply to Compradores Department of Banque de l'Indo Chine.

TO LET.—Offices top floor Prince's Buildings. Apply Harry Wicks & Co.

FOR RENT.—Ground floor office 1,200 sq. ft. Centrally located, occupancy August, 1st. Apply the Admiral Line, Union Building.

LOST.

LOST.—Rough-haired Iris Terrier dog—named "Pap." Finder please return to A. B. Stewart, 115 Peak, or to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One practically new Semi-Diesel motor, 175 H.P., 2 cylinders, 275 R.P.M., together with complete set of spare parts—in perfect running order. Can be seen on application to The Far East Oxygen & Acetylene Co. Ltd.

FOR SALE.—Henderson motorcycle and side car. No reasonable offer refused. Apply Box No. 730 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

ABSOLUTELY NEW

Two 80 BHP. Single Cylinder Bolinder Oil Engines. Revs. 225 per minute.
(2) Two 50 BHP. two cylinder Bolinder Oil Engines direct connected to 25 KW. 115 Volt direct current (compound wound) dynamos complete with back of board field rheostat for each machine.
(3) Two oil fuel tanks capacity of each 20 tons.
Apply to Bolinders, c/o this Paper.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1922, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 3rd. and 5th. June, 1922.

Hongkong, 30th. May, 1922.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1922.

KING'S BIRTHDAY AND WHIT MONDAY.

THIS Department will be opened for all purposes till noon on Saturday the 3rd. and Monday the 5th. June.

Licensed Warehouses will be entirely closed on those dates.

N. L. SMITH,
Superintendent,
Imports and Exports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

ON Saturday, the 3rd. instant, all Departments will be open for business as usual.

On Monday, the 5th. instant, all Departments will be closed. The Hongkong Dispensing will be open for dispensing prescriptions from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 2nd. June, 1922.

FOR HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

Sale for Donglong and Haiphong every alternate Tuesday.

The latest and most recent.

HAI-MUH.

(Capt. Charles E. Page).

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1922.

NOTICE.

Owing to the advancing cost of newspaper production, it has been decided to make an increased charge of 20 per cent on present rates, as from April 1st., 1922, on the following descriptions of casual advertisements, namely:—

Government Notifications.
Municipal Notifications.
Official Notifications.
Legal Notices.
Company Notifications.
Association, Club and Society Notices.

This, of course, does not affect the charges made for contract spaces held by commercial firms or for small "Want" advertisements.

INSURANCE OFFICES.

King's Birthday and Whit Monday.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all INSURANCE OFFICES will be closed for the transaction of public business on SATURDAY, 3rd. June, and MONDAY, 5th. June, 1922.

By Order,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Secretaries,
FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION
OF HONGKONG

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION
OF HONGKONG & CANTON.

Hongkong, 2nd. June, 1922.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Tuesday, the 6th. June, 1922,
commencing at 11 a.m.

at Holt's Wharf, Kowloon

1 case Singlets
15 boxes Tinsplates
3 Bales Fine Goods
1 bale and 3 bundles Flooring
1 bundle Rubber Sheets

Also
A Quantity of Flat, Round and Square Iron, Tubes, Bolts and Nuts, Rivets, etc.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Wednesday, the 7th. June, 1922
commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture comprising:

Teak sideboard, with bevelled mirror, teak dining table and chairs, dinner waggon, tea table, etc., etc.

Teak double and single bedsteads, wardrobes with bevelled mirrors, dressing tables, marble top washstands, chest-of-drawers, etc.

On view from Tuesday the 6th. June.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidator to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday, the 8th. June, 1922
commencing at 11 a.m.

at No. 37 Queen's Road Central
The Whole of the Stock in Trade
of "Benton"

On view from Tuesday the 6th. instant.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

BON TON, LIMITED.
(in Liquidation).

CHEAP SALE.

COMMENCING from Wednesday, the 24th May, 1922, and for Ten days thereafter, all Piece Goods, Millinery, Lingerie, &c., &c., contained in the premises of the above firm, 37, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, will be sold subject to a cash discount of 25% to clear.

A. R. LOWE,
Special Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1922.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

G. R. NOTICE.

Hongkong & Saigon

S. S. "TELEGRAFUS"

Loading—Monday

Sailing—Wednesday

For Freight Passage, apply

WON-KAT SING

81, Wing Lok St. Phone No. 3.

THE HIN FAT S. S. CO.

S. S. "GEOGRAPHIC" for Steamers on the

3rd. of June.

11, Wing Lok St. Phone No. 3.

S. S. "S. S. & INSURANCE BROKERS

CANTON BRANCH

43, Sun Kai Kai Kai

KWOK HIN WANG,

Sale proprietor.

THE SAI HING S. S. CO.

23, Connaught Road West

Phone No. 1770

CANTON-W. CHOW LINE.

S. S. "MANNING"

S. S. "BILAN"

Leaving every alternate day.

HONGKON W. CHOW LINE.

S. S. "KOCKNING"

NOTICE.

WE have this day removed to Alexandra Building, 4th floor.

J. BIBBS & CO.

Hongkong, 1st, June, 1922.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

A series of Competitions for

ladies and men will be held

over the Deep Water Bay Course

on Whit Monday, 5th June.

Particulars will be found on

Notice Board at the Club House.

Post Entered.

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE third Gymkhana Meeting

will be held (weather permitting)

at Happy Valley on Saturday,

June 3rd, commencing at 3.30 p.m.

The charge for admission

will be \$1 for other than

Members of the Hongkong

Jockey Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform

half price.

The Stewards invite the

Ladies of Hongkong to be

present.

THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL COMPANY LIMITED.

SILIMPON COAL

T HE Undersigned are prepared

to quote prices for best quality

freshly mined SILIMPON

COAL, trimmed into Bunkers at

SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN

(British North Borneo) or to

contract for regular Bunker Supplies

for 8 or 12 months at favourable

rates.

(1) That the provisions of the

Company's Memorandum of

Association with respect to its

objects be altered so as to read

as shown in the print signed for

the purpose of identification by

the Chairman of this Meeting,

and also for the following further

purpose, namely:—

For the purpose of considering,

and, if thought fit, approving the

draft new Articles of the Com-

pany which will be submitted to

the Meeting. A print of such new

Articles may be seen at the

Company's said Registered Office.

In such print the portions of the

proposed new Articles which

differ from the existing Articles

are indicated by the underlining

and marking in the margin in red

ink. Should the Meeting

approve of such new Articles with

or without modification, the sub-

joined Resolution will be proposed

as an Extraordinary Resolu-

tion, namely:—

(2) That the new Articles

already approved by this Meet-

ing and for the purpose of

identification subscribed by the

Chairman thereof, be and

the same are hereby adopted

as the Articles of the Company

to the exclusion of

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND
PASSENGER SERVICE.

LONDON SERVICE (Direct)

KT. of the GARTER 6th June London & Hamburg.
HELENUS 6th June London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
EURYLOCHUS 13th June London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
TEUCHER 20th June London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE (Direct or via Continental Ports)

EURYDAMAS 2nd June Havre & Liverpool
YNOTSZE 20th June Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & G'gou
PHENIUS 2nd July Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE (via Kobe and Yokohama)

TALTHYBIUS 20th June, Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
TYNDAREUS 11th July, Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver

NEW YORK SERVICE (via Suez or Panama)

DEUCALION 5th June via Suez
ALCINOUS 15th June via Suez

PASSENGER SERVICE

PYRRHUS 21st June for Shanghai
PYRRHUS 18th July for Singapore & London
MENTOR 15th Aug. for Singapore & London

For Freight and Passage Rates and all Information Apply to:-

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
AGENTS.

SIAMESE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailings from Hongkong:-
For Steamers. To Sail.

For further particulars apply to:-

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
Agents. Tel. 36

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD. COPENHAGEN.

The M. S. "MALAYA"

will be loading for Genoa, Dunkirk, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Copenhagen and other Scandinavian Ports, about 14th June.

Further Sailings:-

Expected on or about 25th July 1st. September.
M. S. "PERU" 25th July 1st. September.
M. S. "AFRIKA" 8th August 15th. "
M. S. "JAVA" 22nd August 30th. "

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars please apply to:-

MANNERS & BACKHOUSE, LTD.
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th. May, 1922.

T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA

S. S. "BIYO MARU" (FREIGHTER)

8,500 Tons Dead Weight
will be despatched on or about June 11th.

For JAVA & NEW YORK (via Suez)

Taking cargo for BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOURABAYA & NEW YORK.

Y. TSUTSUMI,
Manager.
King's Building.

Tel. 2374 & 2375.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

The Steamship "INDEPENDENCE" having arrived from New York via ports, on May 29th, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hon Shan Godown Co., and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns, where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on June, 5th by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Anderson and Ash.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised. No claims will be recognised after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after June, 6th will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO., United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, Managing Agents.

THE ADMIRAL LINE 5th Floor, Union Building, Hongkong, May, 29th, 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

FROM EUROPE & STRAITS.

The Company's Steamship "SADO MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, Today.

Goods not cleared by the 8th, June, 1922, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the godowns for examination by the consignee and the C. Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday and Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st. June, 1922.

STRATFORD AND ITS FESTIVAL.

Cinema and Modern Drama.

The publication of the annual report of the Governors of the Stratford Memorial Theatre, revealing a bank overdraft of nearly £10,000 has caused many people to think furiously over the future position of the Shakespeare Festival, though there is nobody who thinks for a moment that the Festival will be allowed to suffer extinction, says a special correspondent in the Times.

The position the Governors had to face has not been by any means a simple one, and the critic of recent happenings must always realize that it is easy to be wise after the event. Since the war the Shakespeare Memorial Committee in London has donated the rent from the Y. M. C. A. hut which stood on the Memorial Theatre, site in Bloomsbury towers, meeting any loss that might be incurred by the New Shakespeare Company in it, work at Stratford, but the Y. M. C. A. occupation has now ceased, and with it the yearly grant towards the guarantee fund. Now that the Memorial Committee has succeeded in disposing of its site, which is to be used for the new buildings of the Rockefeller Institute, it may not be too much to hope that there may soon be funds available again to help the New Shakespeare Company; but for the moment, at any rate, this source of income is stopped and local patriotism has been enlisted to ensure the holding of the Summer Festival, which begins in July.

Under the guidance of the Stratford Chamber of Commerce a local guarantee fund has been organized, and though the amount realized from this source has not been disclosed, it is an open secret that the Chamber of Commerce have been able to assure the Governors of the Memorial Theatre that the Summer Festival can certainly be held. What will happen next year is unknown, but by that time, the local guarantors contend, the position will have been clarified by the sale of the Bloomsbury site.

A PERMANENT COMPANY.

The financial security of the Festival must always be difficult to maintain, because the New Shakespeare Company does not carry on its works all the year round. Before the Spring Festival begins, weeks of arduous rehearsal are necessary and a large portion of the receipts are swallowed up by the preliminary expenses. With a company playing throughout the year the same difficulty would not have to be faced, and it is generally hoped that sooner or later there may arise from Stratford-on-Avon a wholly efficient repertory company touring throughout the country and, if necessary, the Empire, but returning to Shakespeare's birthplace each year for the Birthday celebration.

Recently a conference on Drama and Education has been in session at Stratford and one or two papers of real value have been read. But taking it on the whole there has been too great a tendency to deal with narrow aspects of the question rather than to take a broad view of a really vital subject. More than one speaker has made use of the occasion to pour scorn on the cinema and the possibilities of its future development, and it was not until Mr. St. John Ervine contributed a thoughtful address on the subject that the delegates were forced to realize that, after all, the cinema has come to stay and that the duty of the reformer is to mould its development on right lines. Possibly one reason for this bit-

terness at the expense of the film is that the Memorial Theatre is now used as a cinema when it is not required for the presentation of Shakespeare's plays. But those who scoff at the "pictures" have not been able to suggest how the Memorial Theatre could have been better employed financially by a governing body which has been groaning under the incubus of an overdraft. The Memorial Theatre cannot live on the Festivals alone, and one may take it for granted that any scheme for its use at other times of the year in a way that will produce any substantial revenue at all will be gratefully welcomed by the governors. If the theatre could thrive on its memories there would be no need to worry, but the mere memory of the glorious past has never yet reduced a bank overdraft.

Dr. C. W. Kimmins, who presided at one of the sessions of the Conference, declared that enormous progress had been made in the production of films in quite a few years, and the best proof of this was to be found in Mr. Griffith's new film "Orpheus of the Storm".

CINEMA PROBLEM.

Mr. St. John Ervine said that there was no kinship between the moving picture and the stage play; it was no good condemning the pictures and saying they would not notice them. The manufacture of them had become one of the most important industries in the world. The cinema had come to stay, and they were not going to do any good either to the moving picture or the theatre by pretending that it was not there. Their job was to see if somehow or other they could not make it a better thing than it was. On its mechanical side it was as nearly perfect as they could imagine it to be, but practically no attention had been paid to the intellectual side. The great crime of the cinema was that it was destroying the imagination of the people who were going to see it. Everything was arranged so that there was no need for the spectator to think for himself. It insisted on detail and thereby stifled imagination. In the healthiest period of this country the English people produced great tragedies. The surest sign of decadence was that it could not bear to witness tragedy and could only enjoy trivial entertainment. The rise to popularity, for instance, of Miss Ethel M. Dell coincided with the period of the war. Two million people read her works and saw nothing ridiculous in them, because they had been accustomed to see equally ridiculous stuff in the cinemas. In England to-day we had a generation which when the war began were 14 or 15 years of age. It is now adult, but spiritually and mentally it was still in the condition that it was before the war. The cinema, though it could not kill imagination, could hold it in chains, and their task was to remove those chains, though that could not be done by coming to conferences and sneering at the films.

CHINESE STUDENTS IN TOKYO.

The position of several hundred Chinese students in Tokyo is very serious, and according to one of the officials at the Foreign Office, many of the young men sent to Japan to study by the Chinese Government are facing starvation unless some relief is found immediately. Local Government officials have interested themselves on behalf of the students and are attempting to get money from business men and bankers to ease the present situation.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

JUST ARRIVED.

PIECE GOODS FOR SUMMER

PLAIN WHITE VOILE

Width 36"

Price 55 cents to \$1.25 a yard

FANCY COLOUR VOILE

Width 36"

Price 80 cents. to \$2.00 a yard

FANCY OR WHITE ORGANIE

Width 36"

Price 60 cents. to \$1.00 a yard

FANCY DRESS GINGHAM

With fancy check or stripes

Price at 65 cents. a yard

EMBROIDERED SKIRTING

Price \$6.50 to \$12.00 a yard

FANCY SHIRTING

Plain White or with stripes

Price 65 cents. to \$2.50 a yard

YEE SANG FAT CO.

ARBITRATION FOR CIVIL SERVICE.

Staffs' Appeal to Government.

On behalf of the Civil Service Joint Committee, which represents all branches of the Civil Service, a concerted effort is being made to persuade the Government either to restore the Arbitration Board, which it has abolished, or create some similar arbitral authority to take its place. A letter has been sent to every member of Parliament stating that the staff sides of the Service regard the Board of Arbitration as essential to the effective working of the Whitley system. After reviewing the pros and cons of the matter the letter concludes:-

"The staff organizations of the Civil Service, which are concerned not only with the well-being of their members, but also for the efficiency of the Civil Service, which is their profession, feel that unless the Board of Arbitration is replaced the result will be disastrous from every point of view. The efficiency of the Service will undoubtedly suffer, and the same unheeded accumulation of remediable grievances will be experienced as occurred in pre-war days."

A resolution is to be laid before the Government calling upon them "immediately to replace the Board which has been abolished by another independent body with power to settle disputes which have been found incapable of adjustment by Whitley committees or by direct negotiation between the staff organizations and the State."

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS You Never Can Tell! BY E. BLOSSER



WATSON'S

E

is not only pre-war "quality", it is

PRE-WAR

WHISKY

of genuine age—fine bouquet and flavour.

A.S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Alexander Building.

Phone 616.

Complete Your Living Room With A Victrola

The room needs no other musical instrument when you have a Victrola, because a Victrola is all instruments in one, and anybody can play it. Standard models will adorn any room and any suite of furniture, while the period designs are works of art which embody all that is finest and best in historic craftsmanship.

Look around your living room and see if there is not one spot just made for a Victrola—a spot where nothing else looks quite as well. We shall be pleased to supply you with the instrument most appropriate in style. Come and see our stock.

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.
Exclusive Agents.

LANE, CRAWFORD LTD.



SILK SPORTS COATS AND JUMPERS
In the Newest Styles and Colours
TROPICAL WOOL COATS.

THE CATERING DEPARTMENT
OF**CAFE WISEMAN**is now replete with every requisites for carrying out orders for
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Tel. No. 1185.**The Telegraph.**

HONGKONG, 2nd June, 1922.

THE RENTS ORDINANCE.

The explanations given by the Attorney-General regarding the amendments which have been introduced into the Rents' Ordinance are such as to establish the point that the Government has made a sincere and honest attempt to strengthen and clarify the law in such a way as to make it fair to all parties concerned. If extensive alterations have not been made it is not because there is a disinclination to protect tenants—rather the reverse, for tinkering with an enactment can easily end in its being made less watertight than it should be. Such alterations as have been made are couched in simple language, thus avoiding ambiguity, and there has been an obvious attempt to steer clear of anything that would complicate the law or make the measure unduly cumbersome. The temporary character of the legislation was a factor that had to be considered, though we cannot help thinking that the Attorney-General was rather optimistic in suggesting that this protective measure will only be needed for a further twelve months. The idea has been to produce a comprehensive but not unduly involved measure, and, in cases of dispute, to leave it to the Courts to interpret the spirit of the Ordinance.

The suggestions that have been adopted by the Government are of such a nature as to reveal a desire to be fair to all parties, for some are in the landlords' as well as the tenants' favour. It would have been admittedly difficult to incorporate some of the proposals put forward, excellent though they may have been in intent. We are quite prepared to admit that landlords are not the only profiteers, for many tenants who lease property and complain of high rentals make no bones about charging excessively for furnished quarters. But we realise the difficulty of legislating against these hypocrites. Chinese tenants and some Europeans as well will appreciate the strengthening of the law to cover cases where landlords give notice to quit on the plea of an intention to carry out alterations. In such cases, the landlord will have to carry out the reconstruction expeditiously or he may find himself with a thousand-dollar fine, plus damages, to pay.

As the Ordinance stands, the Governor-in-Council is given wide powers to exclude the operation of the Ordinance in exceptional cases, but, knowing His Excellency's sympathies with oppressed tenants, there need be no fear of the weakening of the provisions of the enactment on that account! The amended Bill is a distinct improvement on the old Ordinances, and we hope it will operate until the time comes when tenants no longer need protection.

The Macao Aftermath.

The Governor of Macao, in conjunction with the Executive Council, has adopted the emphatic measure of dissolving the Chinese labour guilds, or at least of issuing a decree for that purpose, and the mandate directs the military authorities to see that it is enforced. The ban applies to all guilds whose rules have not been submitted to the Government and to those which participated in the disturbances. It should be noted that about a third of the guilds, belonging to a distinct federation, deprecated the fatal demonstrations. The Macao authorities are indeed adopting a drastic course, and some question arises as to the utility of the proceeding. Apparently the guilds have only to move across the way into Chinese territory, as many of them have done, though it may be that their transference from the spot will prevent them from exercising the same direct influence. On the other hand, being outside of Macao's surveillance, they may be able to stir up strife in still more sinister way. As the decree uses the term "dissolved", it would appear that the measure is not merely a temporary one. Certainly the conduct of the turbulent type of guild invites some restrictive action. How far the sweeping course adopted at Macao will prove practicable remains to be seen. It is regrettable that the Chinese labour movement, in its modern phase, should so soon have fallen under the control of extremists.

The Luck of the Sweep.

Better to be born lucky than rich! Given the luck, the gift of wealth seems almost superfluous, because the luck brings it along. Some hundred thousand or more people waited on the wheel that allotted the numbers in the Calcutta Sweepstakes, and the lucky turn fell to Miss Gwendoline Thomas, a typist in the Royal Insurance Office, Liverpool, where it is a reasonable inference that there will be a vacancy before long, seeing that the winning ticket carries a prize of £60,000. That eclipses the big Shanghai sweep, substantial as is the latter, and reduces the Colony's pool on the local Derby or the Champions to insignificance, though nobody will think of despising either of these. Miss Thomas will not receive the full £60,000. Her sense of prudence impelled her to part with a half-share at the modest figure, considering that the winner was one of the favourites, of £3,000. Still £33,000 represents an agreeable bank-balance. Yes; give us the luck and we will gladly let the wealth look after itself.

OBJECTION TO DAM.**A New Territory Dispute.**

The District Officer for the New Territories (North) has the following in his annual report:

The opposition of the Kam Tin villages to the proposed dam for the new Shan Pui—Mai Po reclamation assumed very serious proportions in March when the leading Elder of Ping Shan, who acts as local agent for the syndicate, was roughly handled by a Kam Tin crowd. For a time there was a distinct danger of an old-style fight between the two groups of villages and although this was happily averted by the mediation of the Tai Po and U Long branches of the same clan, it was evident that no dam could be constructed at the place proposed without inviting perpetual and dangerous friction. The original proposal for a dam below the road-bridge was then revived and it was decided that a dam might be constructed from the foot of a hill some $\frac{1}{2}$ mile downstream from the bridge to the opposite (right) bank of the creek. The height of the dam is strictly limited and in times of flood its whole length, 1,400 feet, will be available for overflow.

DAY BY DAY.LOTS OF PEOPLE ARE LOOKING
FOR THE PATH OF LEAST
PERSISTENCE.

Lieut. A. H. Mockridge, R.G.A., has qualified at the examination in colloquial Cantonese.

There were ten cases of plague (five fatal) and two of small-pox (one fatal) notified yesterday, all being Chinese.

Two fokis of a shop at 128, Chung Chau Street, who went to collect \$1,198 from various customers, failed to return yesterday.

Amongst the passengers booked for Manila by the President Hayes are Mr. R. F. Barnett, Mr. R. Daning, and Mr. Rene Ullman (Messrs. Ullman and Co.)

According to observations taken at the Botanic Gardens, there were only seven days during May when no rain fell. The total fall was 5.5 inches.

The P. & O. s.s. *Dongola*, which was recently in collision with the Kumano Maru of Wonsung, has arrived in harbour. She leaves to-day for London.

The principal items on the agenda for Tuesday's meeting of the Sanitary Board are several applications for the erection of modern sanitary conveniences.

The crews of the Star Ferry boats are now back and the normal service has been restored. As of old, the last ferry now leaves Kowloon at 12.15 a.m. and Hongkong at 12.30 a.m.

Near the Western Market, in Des Voeux Road, a Chinese yesterday was injured in the right foot by the wheel of a truck passing over it. He was taken to the Government Civil Hospital.

One of the best of Mr. Philip Oppenheim's mystery tales is "The Long Arm of Mannister." It has been filmed and yesterday the screening of it, in seven parts, held the attention of big audiences at the Kowloon Theatre.

At to-morrow night's performance at the Star Theatre a very interesting picture "The Wonder Man" (an American society drama) will be screened for the first time in China, in which the famous French boxer, Carpenter, will appear in the principal role. No-one should miss this splendid play.

Our Picture Page to-morrow will contain two photos showing the damage caused to the s.s. *Dongola* in the recent collision.

Mr. V. C. Labrum; and groups of the Hongkong Football Club team, St. Paul's College running team and Catholic clergy including the new Bishop of Kwang Chow Wan.

Injuries were sustained by a Chinese yesterday when he was knocked down by a motor car No. 373. He was taken to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment. He has since succumbed to his injuries. It is stated in one report that deceased made a sudden dash across the roadway at Queen's Road East and was knocked down by the car, whose driver had not sufficient warning to apply the brakes in time.

SUN'S EXPEDITION.**Heavy Fighting Reported.**The following message appears in the *Canton Times*:

Shiuchow, May 30th.—During the last two days the centre of our army frustrated great attempt of the enemy to regain their losses by a counter attack upon Shinching, which cost the latter very dearly, for the enemy left over a thousand dead and wounded, besides great quantity of war supplies behind them.

The right wing of our army captured Sinfeng yesterday morning after two days of fierce fighting. The defenders of Sinfeng were composed of the best of the northern army in Kiangsi which was led by the Tuchuan's own brother. Here our army captured seven artilleries, twenty machine guns and over a million cartridges and a thousand rifles.

The left wing of our army captured Chungyin on the 28th and is now pursuing the enemy towards Kanchow. The backbone of the enemy is broken and the barrier of Kiangsi is open. Kiangsi people greatly rejoice and welcome the democratic army.

**TELEPHONE CHARGES
INCREASE.****The Government's View.**

There is no doubt that many telephone users in the Colony consider the increase in charges excessive. Yesterday we gave the views of the Telephone Company on the subject; to-day our representative called on the Acting Colonial Secretary (the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher) to hear the Government's point of view.

Negotiations have been taking place for some time between the company and the Government with a view to the extension of the company's licence. Experts have been called in, Mr. P. H. Cole, of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., and Mr. Cook, who was a member of the committee to carry out and enquire into the telephone service at Home recently.

Acting on these gentlemen's advice, the Government propose to extend the local company's agreement for about another twenty-seven years, on the understanding that the service is to be kept up-to-date.

The Government consider that the new rates will bring in a just and proper dividend. What the Government consider a fair dividend, Mr. Fletcher did not make clear, but that point will probably be made public when the new agreement is signed, which should be within the next week or so.

If after a certain period—say, five years—the Company is making more than what the Government consider a proper dividend the rates will be reduced.

Mr. Fletcher pointed out that originally the charge was \$100. When the dollar fell below two shillings the rate was fixed at £10. Then the dollar increased in value and as the rate remained at £10 the company was losing money.

With regard to the Shanghai charges being lower than in Hongkong, Mr. Fletcher explained that the northern port has a system which is in excellent working order. They have not to renew their system and put in new plant, if they had, as the Hongkong company has to do, they would not be able to carry out at their current rate.

A Criticism.

We have received the following for publication:

Sir.—An examination of the reasons put forward by the China and Japan Telephone and Electric Co. Ltd. in their circular of the 30th May, 1922, for increasing rates appears wholly inadequate.

The reasons put forward are:

1. High price of telephone apparatus.
2. Working costs in general.
3. Heavy expenditure about to be undertaken for erection of a new Exchange and installation of a new Central Battery System.

As regards:

1. This is capital expenditure and cannot affect the working expenses of the concern, except that provision for depreciation will be heavier.

2. It is common knowledge that a considerable number of new telephones have been installed within recent years; and it is an accepted fact that the ratio of working costs decreases with a larger turn-over, therefore the expenses of working per telephone should be less.

3. This, again, is Capital expenditure, and the same remark applies to this as to No. 1.

It would appear that the chief reasons for increasing the rates are to procure help. The other victim was committed by a man subsequently found to be insane, the victim being his own daughter. Of the pirates one was committed on the Sha U Chong Ferry Launch, the robbers boarding the vessel at Sha U Chong and carrying out their crime shortly after she left that Chinese port.

The other three were all committed on the same day on cargo junks off So Shi Mun. One of the armed robbers with kidnapping took place close by at Lung Shou Wan only a fortnight later. The kidnapped persons were soon released and the whole circumstances of the four crimes are suspicious to a degree and thoroughly in keeping with the evil reputation of the neighbourhood. From its position effective patrol is extremely difficult and so far as the above population is concerned it is at least open to question whether they do not merit expulsion rather than protection. The children kidnapped in the other case (from Lin Fe T) were released from Chinese Territory after much negotiations, a ransom being paid.

SUN YAT-SEN.

Arrives Back in Canton.

The Canton Times of to-day states:

President Sun Yat-sen arrived at Canton from Sankwan yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock p.m. President Sun landed at the Government Pier and was welcomed by Governor Wu Ting-fang and other high officials in the city. A part of the soldiers of the Canton Garrison formed the guard of honour. The President was taken in a motor car to the Presidential Office escorted by only thirty body-guards.

"FUNG SHUI."**Three Violent Disputes.**

According to the District Officer, there were three violent disputes in the New Territories over "fung shui" during last year, characterised by the usual venom and meadacity. In one case the manager of the "Chai Tong" at Fan Ling induced a poor farmer of Lung Yau Tau to sell the resting place of his grand-parents and the village of Tung Kok Wai, near the grave, and having received no share of the purchase-money, entered a strong protest which was upheld, though not on that ground. The other dispute concerned a grave site near Liu Pok and a "she-tan" at Wang Chan, where the various "surnames" quarrel ceaselessly.

NEW BANK.**Branch in Hongkong.**

To promote commercial relations between China and the Scandinavian countries, a bank with a capital of \$10,000,000 and reserve funds of \$2,500,000, styled the Sino-Scandinavian Bank, which has been established at Peking, has just opened a branch in Hongkong, with offices on the ground floor of the Club Luxurian building.

The chief manager is Mr. Li Man-chi, the sub-manager Mr. E. Sorenson, and the Board of Directors includes Mr. H. Skappel and Mr. Kong Tin-lok, an ex-Minister of Agriculture, both these two latter gentlemen representing the interests of their respective nationalities, which are invested in equal shares in the new Bank.

CRIMES IN NEW TERRITORIES.**Castle Peak as Home of Political Intrigue.**

In his annual report, the District Officer of the New Territories (North) says—The more serious crimes reported included one double murder and armed robbery, one murder, two armed robberies accompanied by kidnapping, three armed robberies on land, four on water, two robberies with violence and one highway robbery. The double murder took place at Castle Peak, a district notorious as a home of political intrigue. The real motive appears to have been revenge on a person of mysterious antecedents who was living in the temple where the crime occurred. The other victim owed his fate to his endeavours to procure help. The other murder was committed by a man subsequently found to be insane, the victim being his own daughter. Of the pirates one was committed on the Sha U Chong Ferry Launch, the robbers boarding the vessel at Sha U Chong and carrying out their crime shortly after she left that Chinese port. The other three were all committed on the same day on cargo junks off So Shi Mun. One of the armed robbers with kidnapping took place close by at Lung Shou Wan only a fortnight later. The kidnapped persons were soon released and the whole circumstances of the four crimes are suspicious to a degree and thoroughly in keeping with the evil reputation of the neighbourhood.

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HONGKONG OFFICER'S LUCK.

Third Prize in Calcutta Sweep.

"No; I like my work and I'm quite content here," said Major Harding, of the R.A.M.C., who has won the third prize in the famous Calcutta Sweep, when a Telegraph reporter asked him this morning if he would be going home as a result of his good fortune.

Major Harding, like thousands of others, had a "flurry" in the Calcutta Sweep and almost forgot all about it. He went up north to Peking on duty and when he arrived back in Hongkong he received the news that he had drawn a horse, Craigangower. From this time onwards the Derby had more than a passing interest for Major Harding. He watched the betting and waited until the fateful day arrived. Then came the news that his horse, with the odds standing at 20-1, had gained third place.

The value of the prize is stated to be in the neighbourhood of £18,000, but Major Harding thinks it will not be quite so much as that. Anyway, it will be quite a substantial sum. There are many in Hongkong who, if such a windfall came their way, would be calling round at the shipping companies' offices, buying cabin trunks and making other preparations, but Major Harding has decided to "carry on" at his job.

BASEBALL.

To-Morrow's Game.

At Happy Valley to-morrow the first regular game of baseball for this season takes place, when the Hongkong team will play a nine representing the South China Athletic. Quite a number of new faces will be seen in Hongkong's line-up, several new men being given a chance to show their form. The South China team will contain quite a number of returned students from America who have had considerable baseball experience and in their practice games they have shewed up particularly well. A keen game is anticipated. Dr. Urquhart will again umpire and Dr. Daugherty will call decisions on bases.

After last evening's practice, the Hongkong men held a meeting and elected Mr. H. J. Koch as Field Captain of the team. New uniforms have been made and will be distributed in time for to-morrow's game. The grand stand has been completed and during this week the Public Works Department has been busy levelling up the ground, the condition of the diamond being much improved, thus permitting of more accurate in field work.

The local Club is looking forward to good support for its opening game.

PEKING NEWS.

Foreign Aid for Wu Pei-fu?

According to a telegram from Pekin, a report from diplomatic circles states that the foreign Powers intend rendering assistance to General Wu Pei-fu so as to expedite the unification of the country.

The President has declared that when the country is reunited he will resign.

In reply to a proposal made by members of the old Parliament, ex President Li Yuan-hung states that he will consent to enter politics again provided the Tuchuan system is abolished and the disbandment of troops carried out.

CALIFORNIA ANTI-ALIEN LAW LEGAL.

San Francisco, May 24.—The United States district court to-day held that the California anti-alien land law violates no provisions of the constitution nor treaties and denied the petition of Satow, a Japanese, for an injunction restraining the District Attorney from preventing the sale of stock in an agricultural corporation to Satow. United States circuit judge, W. W. Morrow, sitting with the district court concurred.

SOUTH AFRICAN TRIBUTE TO SIR A. PEARSON.

A blinded soldier arrived in London with a magnificent wreath from South Africa as a tribute to the memory of the late Sir Arthur Pearson.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S ASCENDANCY.

Plain Talk to Supersede Soft Answers.

Republican Party leaders in conference at Washington recently are united in declaring that President Harding's assumption of party leadership has had an electrifying effect throughout the country, writes Mr. F. W. Wile the Philadelphia *Public Ledger's* special correspondent.

They refer to his successful captaincy of the fight in the House of Representatives against the pacifist-reductionist attack on naval appropriations.

"The President's stand for a 'treaty navy' and on the Bonus Bill are the best things he's done in a long time," was the way a Republican organization leader of national renown expressed himself.

Apparently the expectation is widespread that what Mr. Harding has begun in the direction of party-commander-in-chief he will not abandon. Party managers are convinced, the country, the Republican Party, and even the recalcitrant majority in Congress are ready for the kind of "big stick" the present occupant of the White House knows how to wield.

They are in no fear President Harding will try "strong-arm" methods. They declare he doesn't have to. But they are quite as positive that the time has come when Mr. Harding must give up his temperamental disinclination to coerce and do some genuine leading.

The organization captains—the fellows who are in Main Street somewhere every day or whose business it is to hear from Main Street—insist that "the stuff Harding gave 'em" on the occasion of the naval personnel victory is what is wanted and wanted badly. It is confidently asserted, for example, that if the President will do for an adequate army what he has just accomplished for an adequate navy he will command as solid support in Congress and outside as was vouchsafed him when the Naval Appropriation Bill went to its final passage. Mr. Harding thinks a minimum strength for the army is 130,000 as against the 115,000 which the pacifist-reductionist section espouses.

The same element that fought the "treaty navy" now have massed forces against the army which Secretary Weeks and Generals Pershing and Harbord recommend. They are not likely to find Mr. Harding friendly to their theory that the National Defence Act, with its provisions for citizen training, threatens to turn America into an "armed camp."

PARTY'S STRONGEST ASSET. Republican leaders, as the 1922 campaign approaches, are finding that President Harding unmissably is the party's strongest asset. They are persuaded, they say, that it can only become an even more potent asset if he adheres to the policy of constructive party captaincy. The country is in pretty sore-headed mood on a number of political issues, the leaders are finding.

There is a bitter clamour for action on the Tariff Bill, regarding which the commercial world thinks there has been unnecessary dilly-dallying. Taxpayers, large and small, are disappointed that there has been no larger measure of relief for them in any of the proposed revenue legislation.

As Republican strategists view the political battlefield, they see the Democratic host disorganized as it has not been for many years. Wilson-Tumulty-Cox-Reed-McAdoo rifts, with all the issues and side-issues therewith associated, are visualized as compensation for, if not entirely wiping out the kinks in the Republican armour here and there. It is because the enemy is believed to be "shot to pieces" that Republican managers are anxious for rank closing, aggressive leadership in their own camp.

They protest to be convinced that President Harding, in the chaotic conditions prevailing in Congress and in the country, has a peculiarly potent opportunity if he will grasp it. They know him to be thoroughly alive to party necessities and party opportunities.

Their task is to make a man whose every fibre hankers for peace and conciliation see that salvation just now lies in the direction of plain speaking and assertiveness. "Blows" have to be put in their places. Special interests need to be told things. Timorous members of Congress have to be reminded that re-elect

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The comment of the Paris Press on the Germano-Russian agreement at Genoa, which they call a *coup de jarnac*, brings to light a phrase with a curious history. Although often associated with the battle at Jarnac, a town near Cognac, it really owes its origin to a duel fought between the Baron de Jarnac and one Chatignerie, in the 16th century, and although the phrase now means "a stab in the back," the baron did not win by a foul blow, but slashed his opponent behind the knee, an original, but legitimate device. So history has cast an unwarranted slur on the name of a good gentleman and soldier.

A distinction that recalls the successes of his early career at the Bar has fallen unnoticed to Mr. Asquith—he is now the oldest King's Counsel in the House of Commons. Until he retired at the close of the last Parliament, Sir William Phipson Beale, who has just died, was the senior "silk," for he was called within the Bar in 1888, two years before the Independent Liberal leader, Sir John Butcher and Mr. Rawlinson now come second to Mr. Asquith, having been K.C.'s since 1897, and after them in order of seniority are Sir Ellis Hume-Williams, Lord Robert Cecil, Sir Ernest Pollock (the Attorney-General) and Sir Leslie Scott, the other Law Officer.

Some famous players advocate, with a view to brightening cricket, even more revolutionary changes than the eight-ball over, which the M.C.C. intends to sanction for matches in Australia only. Mr. B. J. R. Bosanquet, famous some few years back for his "googlie" bowling, has written in favour of inflicting a penalty on the batting side for each maiden over, and of giving each side an equal amount of time for batting; if no result is reached, the side that has scored most runs when stumps are finally drawn would be adjudged the winner. Mr. Bosanquet would also heighten the stumps by about three inches, thus giving the bowler a better chance on fast wickets, without making much difference on slow.

"KEEP TO THE LEFT."

Glasgow's Conservatism.

For fully two months the Glasgow Corporation has been engaged in a futile campaign to overcome the natural conservatism of the average man in the street. The council decided that the rule of the road for pedestrians, as for vehicles, should be "Keep to the Left," and instructions were issued broadcast that on and after February 19 "all persons, at all times, and in all places, should keep to the left."

The result, however, has been simply to intensify and aggravate traffic congestion in the principal thoroughfares of the city. Few people regard the new order seriously. The great bulk of the inhabitants continue to use the right side of the footpath, with the result that the comparatively few conscientious individuals who try to carry out the new rule find themselves in the centre of a hostile stream of traffic against which it is almost impossible to make any progress.

The Corporation trams have been freely used for the display of posters inscribed "Keep to the Left," and prominent notices have been hung over the footpaths from the tramway standards. An open top-deck car, covered with "Keep to the Left" posters, has carried along the tramway routes a tramway official with a megaphone, through which he constantly shouted to the crowds below "Keep to the Left." The effort was at first treated by the citizens as a huge joke, but after a few days of unceasing remittent importunity arose no interest.

The final effort has been the engagement of unemployed men, bearing sandwich-boards with the words "Keep to the Left," to patrol the streets, with rigid instructions themselves to keep to the left and to see that no one can pass them on the footpath unless on the proper side.

tion is not always most surely bought by cowardice.

If President Harding listens to the counsels which are being recommended to him along those lines, the weeks ahead are likely to see things done, coincides Mr. Wile.

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unmistakable quality we see that the writer has found a language which expresses his unique way of seeing and feeling things.

ON STYLE.

In "Secret Harvest" (Heinemann, 7s. 6d.) Miss Dorothy Percival has written a post-war drama. Her first novel, "Footsteps," showed promise; her second shows a great advance. She can write simply and directly. She has a sense of character. She can understand men as well as women. She does not seem, like so many novelists, to get her knowledge at second-hand. Above all, she has a genuine sense of the drama of character, and she allows nothing to interfere with her drama. It is this simplicity and singleness of purpose in the construction of her book which is its most distinctive quality. The time of the story is fifteen to twenty years after the war. This was necessary for Miss Percival's purpose, but she shows her wisdom in writing, as she explains in a note, "as though the social conditions were the same as now, and refraining from any prophecies, which would only prove tedious and inaccurate." The scene of the story is in a farm in the Cotswolds. The subject is the antagonism, in character and ambition, of two brothers. Behind this antagonism is a secret about the birth of the elder of the two. As the antagonism grows and the characters of the two boys develop, it becomes more and more clear that the secret, whatever it is, must be told, but how and when are the father and mother to tell it, and what will be the result? That is the simple and moving drama of the book. When the reader learns the secret, he sees how skilfully Miss Percival has prepared the way for its revelation.

Mr. Murry has risen rapidly to the front rank of critics. To read one of his essays is to want to read another, for he has a sensitive and incisive way of getting at the essentials. And there is something more besides. Mr. Murry, besides being a writer about others, is a poet of distinction, and a novelist who has just produced, in "The Things We Are," a book with its own flavour of interest and charm. The present volume, however, exhibits him on the other side. It was a high compliment—especially for a young critic—to be asked to lecture on style to the English Literature School at Oxford.

Style touches beauty and pleasure near the source, and is, as it were, the sum of many pleasures we have enjoyed; and yet we are never quite sure what style is. A critic ought to know, and almost every famous critic has said his word—without, however, ending the matter. Probably, as Mr. Murry says, there is no last word. But out of a venture where it is very easy to say the wrong word comes with an enhanced reputation. This little book, perhaps the best thing he has done as a critic, is not a student's manual but six hours of talk which goes to the heart of its subject, not shying from a promising side-glance and full of happy instances.

The reality lies in anything that has been made well and beautifully, whether to take examples from this book—it is that deftly satirical "right and left" of Jane Austen's which dispatches the Middletons and Miss Dashwood at once; or those lines of the exquisite rediscovered poet, John Clare, though they are only about a peering snail; or Shakespeare's death-scene of Cleopatra, which is about the greatest human things, and rises through majesty, irony and passion to fall and rest greatly in its slowly dropping close. We can separate out of these and others the various notes of style: emotion, sensitive perception, control, precision, vividness, beauty of rhythm, and sheer artistry of words. And we can go underneath these to the bones or rudiments of composition which all writing uses. But Mr. Murry's book reminds us that style, even the greatest, is always made by somebody. A genuine writer is trying to convey his thoughts or emotions exactly and sincerely, even if he has used artifice, as he must, to find the right shape for them. A good style, lives because it is true. We know it first, impersonally, as it were, in a convincing sentence or a finely depicted scene; but on finding page after page with an

J. T. SHAW

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Santhagen Brandy

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SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

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PHONE NO. 1110.

For Economy and Satisfaction use
SAND-LIME BRICKS
Best made by machinery. Highest tests and Uniform qualities
Cost less money because of large size.
Cost less money because of regular shape.
For Export. Canton (1).
Hongkong Office, 10, Des Voeux Road, West.
(THE YICK SAND-LIME BRICK CO. LTD.)

WHEN YOU THINK OF BETTER SOUP & PUDDINGS

THINK OF

THE HING WAH PASTE MFG. CO., LTD.

(No. 47-48 Connaught Road Central, Hongkong)

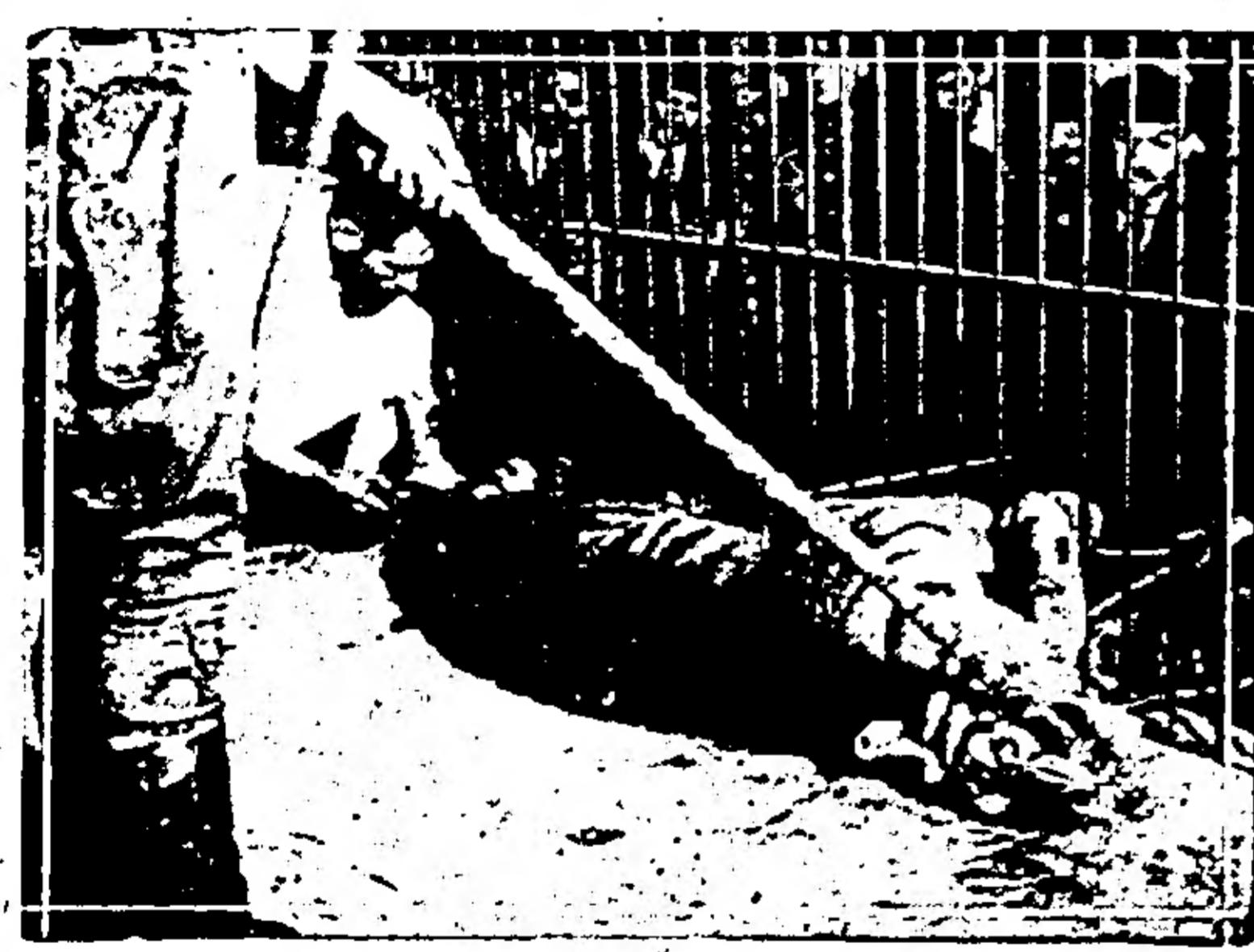
CAMERA NEWS



Ovides, the South American motorist, finishing first in the race from Buenos Aires to Rosario. Thousands watched the event.



Several lives were lost and thousands of dollars in property destroyed by floods in the coal mining region of Illinois. This shows water breaking through the 30-foot wall of the levee at Beardstown, one of the biggest levees in the Mississippi valley, protecting thousands of acres of land.



M. Roeland, Municipal Surgeon to the Paris Zoo, putting identification marks on a tiger which has just been received from the jungle in India and is not yet cage broken.



Lord and Lady Astor, photographed on shipboard while steaming into New York harbour.



Clarence H. De Mar winning 26th annual American Marathon in Boston. His record-breaking time was 2 hours 18 minutes 10 seconds. He also won the event in 1912.



A Stern Reminder.

BY ALLMAN



TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Stock Exchange Shareholders' Association Banks.

H.K. & S. Bank	b. 845 sa. 830	b. 830
H.C. paid		
H.C. of E. Asia	b. 101½	b. 102½
	Marine Insurances.	
Cantons	b. 430	b. 432
North Chinas	n. 8144	n. 144
Unions	s. 215	s. 215
Vangtases	b. 22 sa. 22½	b. 22½
Far Easters		
China Fires	b. 115½	b. 116
H.K. Fires	b. 375	b. 375
	Shipping.	
Douglas	b. 50	b. 50½
H.K. Steamboats	b. 26½	b. 25½
Indos (Prof.)	b. 35½	b. 35
Indo Def. Len/Rec.	b. 267½	n. 270
Indo Def. H.K. Reg.	b. 267½	n. 106½
Shells	n. 103-	n. 86
Ferries	ss. 36	
	Refineries.	
Sugars	s. 136	s. 135
Malabons	b. 41	b. 40
	Mining.	
Kailans	n. 70-	s. 71-
Langkats		
Shanghai Loans	n. 810½	n. 104½
Shai Explorations		
Raubs	b. 81	b. 1
Tronches	n. 24-	
Ural Cospians	n. 14-	
Benguet Con	b. 2.10	
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.		
H.K. Wharves	a. 119½ b. 119½ s. 121 sa. 119½	
K. Dock b.	b. 148	b. 148
Yhai Dock	n. 114½	n. 114
N. Engineering	n. 845	n. 845
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.		
Centrals	b. 147	b. 147
H.K. Hotels	Old b. 19.90 sa. 19½/20	Old b. 19½
	New b. 8.30 sa. 8.10	
H.K. Lands	b. 215½	
Hippes Est.	b. 10.85 sa. 10.95/11	
Ktoon Lands	b. 43½	b. 43
L. Reclamations	n. 201	n. 200
West Points		
Cotton Mills.		
Ewes	n. 15½	n. 15½
Oriental	b. 89½	b. 89½
Shai Cottons	n. 142	n. 142
Miscellaneous.		
Cements	sa. 20/20.10	sa. 20
China Light old	b. 12.50	b. 12.50
China Light new	b. 10.15	a. 10.15
China Providen.	s. 10.15	
Dairy Farms	Old b. 19½ sa. 18	New b. 19½
Electric H.K.b.	n. cum. cts. 24	b. 24
Electric Macao	n. 40	
H Kong & Canton Ice	b. 53½	
Hongkong Ropes	n. 33½	s. 33½
Hk. Tramways.	b. sa. 12.50	b. 12.50
Peak Trams, old	b. 8½	b. 8.90
Do. new	b. cts. 90	b. 1
Steam Laundries	n. 11½	n. 11½
Steel Foundries	n. 11½	n. 16
Water-boat	n. 16	b. 9½
Watsons	b. 9½ sa. 9.50	b. 9½ sa. 9.50
Wm. Powells	b. 25	
Wisemens		
Crawfords	b. 15	b. 15.10

EMPIRE SETTLEMENT.

The Government Policy.

The Empire Settlement Bill, which has been read a second time, marks an all-important step in the history of Imperial development, says a *Times* leader. No longer is migration to be left to the courage of the British settler on the one hand or to the varying policy of the Dominions on the other. Clearly, it has become a matter for cooperative action within the Empire, and the carefully drawn provisions of the Bill appear to go far in making much action possible. In a lucid and informing speech Mr. Abery explained its objects. The British Government is to spend £1,000,000 per annum on the provision of passage money for intending settlers, and another £2,000,000 on actual settlement and development, the expenditure to be contingent on the Dominions contributing a like amount. Such important matters as the testing and training of migrants before they leave this country, as well as the special claims of women and children, receive due consideration, and the valuable experience gained in the overseas settlement of ex-Service men has evidently not been without result.

Mr. Abery did not dwell unduly on the sentimental and patriotic aspects of the case, which must inevitably occur to those who have the welfare of the Empire at heart. He placed the Bill before the House as a sound business proposal. It is not claimed that it will provide an immediate panacea for unemployment in this country. Yet there is no denying the impressiveness of the figures quoted by Mr. Abery to show the amount that had been saved to the country by the provision of free passages to 50,000 ex-Service men and their families, whose return in this country would have added to the unproductive expenditure of unemployment doles. Nor is it pretended that the Bill

will result in the automatic redistribution of the Empire's population. Yet the annual expenditure of £1,000,000 (with a corresponding contribution from the Dominions) will pay the passages of between 60,000 and 80,000 migrants from these shores. Mr. Abery has sufficient confidence in the success of his scheme to share in the hope of so many others that the expenditure contemplated will, in the near future, be looked upon as quite inadequate for so great a project.

Mr. Clynes expressed alarm at the thought of neglecting trade opportunities in Europe and limiting ourselves to relations with the Dominions—a proposal which nobody has ever seriously suggested. More practical is his warning that Labour in the Dominions should be consulted in the development of migration. The Dominion Governments are equal partners in the present scheme. They are fully alive to the influence of Labour in their domestic politics, and all the consultation with Labour that is necessary may safely be left to them. Sir Newton Moore, who was himself reared in a Dominion school of politics, expressed the gratification of the people overseas at the increased interest shown in the subject of migration, and paid warm tribute to the work of Lord Northcliffe in awakening this country to the Empire's needs.

Western Australia, the State of which Sir Newton Moore was at one time Premier, is first among the Dominions to come forward with a practical scheme for cooperative migration. The British people have indicated that they are ready to help in the great work of developing the Empire.

The future of migration now depends upon the Dominions themselves. Only by energy and enthusiasm will they make possible the attainment of the strategic, economic, and social strengthening of the Empire, which is the threefold object of the Bill.

SHIPPING NEWS

The following local shipping and mail intelligence has been corrected to noon to-day:

Vessels Arrived.

Vessel	Agents	From	Meeting
Douglas	P & O	Shanghai	12
Kweiyang	B & S	Bangkok	3
Shantung	J C J L	Canton	9
Van Cleve	J C J L	Dali via S'pore	1
Tjukembang	K N Gung Sang	S'pore via S'pore	8
Halidax	Dodwell	Canton	4
Trieste	K N Gung Sang	Shanghai	4
Sade M.	N Y K	Saigon	1
Daihe M.	M B S	London via S'pore	5
Nayee M.	Y E E	Kedang	49
Shan Shing	Po On	K C Wan	W.H.
Kot Caster	We Hing	"	"
Taihema	Yan Fai	"	"

Clearances.

Vessel	Agents	Where Bound	Departure
Hain Wah	C M S N Co.	Canton	22 June
Hakodate M.	N Y K	C'ntn via S'pore	23 June
Passei	K N Gung Sang	Canton	23 June
Tung Shing	J M & Co.	Haiphong via K C Wan	"
Haini	Lapique	Hainan	"
Ban Yek	Yee Cheong	L'pool via S'pore	"
Burydama	B & S	Calcutta via S'pore	"
Lake Faust	P M S S	S. Frisco via Manila	"
President May	J M & Co.	Manila	"
Loesung	J M & Co.	Yunnan via S'pore	3rd June
Sade M.	N Y K	K C Wan	"
Trieste	Dodwell	"	"
Taihema	Yan Fai	Saigon	10 June
Yuen Haong	Yuen Sang Fai	K C Wan	"
Hok Cander	Woo Hing	"	"
Pleisden	A P C	Balikpapan	"

Impending Departures.

(Compiled from our Shipping Advertisements.)

Vessel	Agents	Destination	Sailing Date
Hoising	J M & Co.	Calcutta	3rd June
Shantung	B & S	Tenglo	3rd
Endymion	P & O	Liverpool	3rd
Dogra	J M & Co.	Shanghai	3rd
Truk	P & O	Hobew	4th
Trolla	J M & Co.	Japan	4th
Tatuno M.	N Y K	Liverpool	4th
Kawashi M.	D & Co.	Cape	4th
Ventura	R D Co.	Shanghai	4th
Smart Dollar	R D Co.	Panama	4th
Kashmir	P & O	Japan	4th
Tamang	R & S	Uolo	4th
Kwangie	R & S	Shanghai	4th
Tambu M.	N Y K	Japan	5th
Samarang M.	Nanyo Y K	Yokohama	5th
Desolation	Bank Line	Suez	5th
President Jefferson Ad. Line	Bank Line	Manila	5th
El. of the Carter	B & S	Antwerp	6th
Grande Gouver	S T Co.	New York	6th
Mingang	J M Co.	Batavia	6th
Huang	B & S	Sandakan	6th
Liangchow	B & S	Tsingtao	6th
Alkyber	P & O	Hongkong	6th

Impending Arrivals.

(Supplied by our Advertisers.)

Vessel	Agents	From	Due Hongkong
Iyo M.	N Y K	Kobe	3rd June
Kobe M.	N Y K	Kobe	3rd
Terilla	P & O	Calcutta	3rd
Kawashi M.	N Y K	Kobe	4th
Tambo M.	N Y K	Singapore	5th
Empress of Asia	C P S Ld.	Yokohama	5th
Lakshmi	P & O	Tokohama	5th
Atkinson Aspear	M M & Co.	Singapore	5th
Takoma M.	N Y K	Kobe	6th
Hakone	B & S	Shanghai	6th
El. of the Carter	B & S	Manila	6th

Consignees Diary.

(Compiled from our Advertisements.)

Vessel	Agents	Goods Stored	Claims	Examination Date
Independence	A L	Kowloon	June 5	June 28
Scind Deller	R D & C	Kowloon	June 5	June 2
Sade M.	N Y K	Kowloon	June 5	June 2
Vass Coleen	J C J L	Kowloon	June 5	June 12

Steamers' Movements.

Empress of India arrived at Nagasaki on the 1st June, left Nagasaki on the 1st

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA APCAR
AND
ESTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.
(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)
TO
Straits & Burma, Ceylon, India, Persian Gulf, West Indies,
Mauritius, East & South Africa, Australia, &
including New Zealand & Queensland Ports.
Red Sea, Egypt, Europe, etc.
PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H. M. GOVERNMENT.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
ONGOLA	8,000	2nd June 5 p.m.	S.S. Aden, P.S. Miles, London
HYBER	9,000	6th June 11 a.m.	Bonhav de.
CICILIA	5,500	11th June	S. Sport, France, Cbo & R'bay
DELTA	8,000	21st June	Miles, London & Antwerp
CASHMIR	8,841	5th July	Miles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
AKADA	16,019	10th June	C. via Suez & Penang
RAFURA	6,000	6th July	Manila, Thurs. Is., Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
KASHMIR	8,841	4th June noon	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Y'hama
GORILLA	6,205	4th June	Shanghai & Japan
RAFURA	6,000	11th June	Kobe & Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.
Parcels measuring not more than 24" x 24" x 12" will be received at
the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight etc. apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
22, Des Voeux Road Central Agents.

GLEN AND SHIRE.

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS:

Vessel.	Due Hongkong.
S.S. "RADNORSHIRE"	5th June.
M.V. "GLENBEG"	17th June.
"GLENLUCE"	1st July.
S.S. "GLENSHANE"	20th July.

HOMEBWARDS:

Vessel.	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
S.S. CARNARVONSHIRE	6th June.	GEN, L'DON, HULL, P'DAM, H'BURG
S.S. GLENIFFER	4th July	GEN, L'DON, HULL, A'WERP, H'BURG

Movements are subject to change without notice.
For freight or further particulars please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

AGENTS THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

Telephone No. 213, sub-s. 23 and 3896.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Vessel	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tjilatjap	Java	1st in port	2nd June	Shanghai & Japan
Thiessendari	Java	in port	8th June	Java
Tjikembang	Java	2nd June	7th June	Shanghai & N. C.
Tjitaroem	N.C. Amoy	7th June	8th June	B'via direct
Tjilobodas	Japan	7th June	10th June	S'baia via M'sar

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING
JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.
NEXT SAILING.

Vessel	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tjilobodas	Java, M'sar	7th June	9th June	V'ver, San F'co.

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.
Telephone No. 1574. York Building.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

N. Y. K.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via S'hal & Japan ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common Points in U.S.A & Canada.
TIO MARU (Calling Keelung) Monday, 12th June, at 11 a.m.
SHINDZUOKA M. (Calling Keelung) Monday, 3rd July, at 11 a.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.
FUSHIMI MARU ... Friday, 9th June at 11 a.m.
MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 23rd June at 11 a.m.
AMBURG via DUNKIRK, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
MITO MARU ... Friday, 9th June.

IVERPOOL via MARSEILLES and Valencia.

TATSUNO MARU ... Sunday, 4th June.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.

TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 20th June at 11 a.m.

YOSHINO MARU ... Tuesday, 18th July at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via PANAMA.

DURBAN MARU ... Tuesday, 6th June.

NEW YORK via Suez.

PIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via Cape.

KAWACHI MARU ... Sunday, 4th June.

JOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

TAKAOKA MARU ... Wednesday, 17th June.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

RANGON MARU ... Sunday, 11th June.

AGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 16th June at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SAD' MARU ... Friday, 2nd June, at 11 a.m.

TAMBA MARU ... Monday, 5th June.

For further information apply to— **NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. K. H. KAMEI, Manager.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON.

S.S. "BOWES CASTLE" Sailing end of June.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

Fiume having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "VENETIA" Sailing on or about 4th June.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S.S. "TRIESTE" Sailing on or about 2nd June.

... "VENETIA" Sailing 2nd half of June.

Passenger's Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service.

FROM CALCUTTA TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMLAZI" Sailing second half of June.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Telephone 1030. Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer. Arrives Hongkong from Australia. Leaves Hongkong for Australia.

TAIWAN 15th July. 20th July.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

Butterfield & Swire.

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents.

Telephone No. 36. Cargo and baggage can be insured at the above office.

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

HOMEWARDS.

Steamer. Sailing.

City of Glasgow 5th July. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or to REISS & CO. Canton General Agents.

COASTAL SHIPPING.**INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination Steamer Sailing

HAIPHONG via Hoitow Loksang Sat. 3rd June at 10 a.m.

STRaits & Calcutta, ... Hosang Sat. 3rd June at 1 p.m.

BANGKOK via Swatow Minhang Thea. 6th June at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI via Swatow Faansan Tues. 6th June at noon.

TIENTSIN ... Cheungshing Tues. 6th June at noon.

T'TAO via S'ien & Shai Tungshing Tues. 6th June at noon.

SANDAKAN ... Hinsang Tues. 6th June at noon.

SHANGHAI via Swatow Kwongsang Wed. 7th June at noon.

STRAITS & Calcutta, ... Laisang Wed. 7th June at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore. Returning from Calcut

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA APCAR

AND

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

TO
STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, PORTS,
INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS,
RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H. M. GOVERNMENT)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
ONGOLA	8,000	2nd June 5 p.m.	S. Aden, P.S. Miles, L'don
HYBER	9,000	6th June 11 a.m.	Bombay do.
ICILIA	6,700	11th June	S'pore, F'ang, Cho & Itbay
ELTA	8,000	21st June	Miles, London & Antwerp
LASHMIR	8,841	5th July	Miles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
AKADA	6,949	10th June	C'ra via S'pore & Penang
RAFURA	6,000	6th July	Manila, Thurs. Is., Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
KOGRA	5,180	2 June d'light	Amoy & Shanghai
KASHMIR	8,441	4 June noon	S'pore, Moji, Kolo, Y'hama
GORILLA	6,205	4th June	Shanghai & Japan
ARAFURA	6,000	10th June	Kobe & Yokohama

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
RAFURA	6,000	6th July	Manila, Thurs. Is., Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
KOGRA	5,180	2 June d'light	Amoy & Shanghai
KASHMIR	8,441	4 June noon	S'pore, Moji, Kolo, Y'hama
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U.K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

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M.V. "GLENBEG"	17th June.
"GLENLUCE"	1st July.
S.S. "GLENSHANE"	20th July.

HOMEBWARDS.

Vessel.	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
S.S. CARNARVONSHIRE	6th June.	GEN., L'DON, HULL, E'DAM, H'BURG
S.S. GLENIFFER	4th July	GEN., L'DON, HULL, E'WERP, H'BURG

Movements are subject to change without notice.
For freight or further particulars please apply to:-**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**
AGENTS. THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

Telephone No. 215, sub-si. 23 and 3396.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjatjap	Java	in port	2nd June	S'hai & Japan
Tjondari	Java	in port	8th June	Java
Tjikembang	Java	2nd June	7th June	S'hai & N. C.
Tjikrecoem	N.C. Amoy	7th June	8th June	B'via direct
Tjibodas	Japan	7th June	10th June	S'hai via M'sar

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjileboet	Java, M'la	7th June	9th June	V'var, San Fco.

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the
Java-China-Japan Lijn.
Telephone No. 1574.

York Building.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

N. Y. K.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via S'hai & Japan north, through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common Points in U.S.A. & Canada.
IYO MARU (Calling Keelung) Monday, 12th June, at 11 a.m.
SHINZUOKA M. (Calling Keelung) Monday, 3rd July, at 11 a.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.FOSHIMI MARU Friday, 9th June at 11 a.m.
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MITO MARU Friday, 9th June.

IVERPOOL via MARSEILLES and Valencia.

TATSUNO MARU Sunday, 4th June.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.

TANGO MARU Tuesday, 20th June at 11 a.m.

YOSHINO MARU Tuesday, 18th July at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via PANAMA.

DURBAN MARU Tuesday, 6th June.

NEW YORK via S'pore.

TIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via Cape.

KAWACHI MARU Sunday, 4th June.

OMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

TAKAO MARU Wednesday, 7th June.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

RANGOON MARU Sunday, 11th June.

AGASA, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

NIKKO MARU Friday, 16th June at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SAD' MARU Friday, 2nd June, at 11 a.m.

TAMBA MARU Monday, 5th June.

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BANGKOK via Swatow Mingsang Tues. 5th June at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI via Swatow Fausang Tues. 6th June at noon.

TIENSHAN via Cheungshing Tues. 6th June at noon.

TTAO via S'pore & S'hai Tungshing Tues. 6th June at noon.

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SWATOW, SHAI &

WORLD HISTORY IN PICTURES.

Mr. D. W. Griffith in England.

Mr. D. W. Griffith, the great film producer, arrived in England last month. One of his reasons for visiting the Old Country is to try to interest people in a scheme for the production of eight or ten historical films, each 12 reels in length, which are to be a kind of pictorial history of the world. The plan has already been thoroughly discussed in America and Mr. Griffith is hoping to interest people in England, France, Germany, and other European countries in this ambitious scheme. He estimates that each picture of this series is to cost from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 (about £340,000 to £453,000 at current rates).

During the journey from Southampton to London Mr. Griffith discussed with me the growth of the film industry and his own share in it, writes a *Times* representative. He confessed that his own method of producing films was not by any means an original one. He was the first producer to create films, the action of which was modelled on books rather than on plays. Previously it had been the custom for the action of a film to be continuous, like that of a theatrical play. That obviously gave the producer a limited scope, and Mr. Griffith conceived the idea of breaking off the action in order to show something else that was happening at the same moment or afterwards. In this way films were made much more interesting and powerful, and this method of "switching off" is now in almost universal use.

A HINT FROM DICKENS.

"I invented that idea," said Mr. Griffith. "But it was not by any means my own. I discovered it in the works of Dickens. He has always been my favourite author, and it was the reading of his works that convinced me of the effectiveness of this policy of 'switching off.' It is to be found throughout his works. He introduces a multitude of characters and incidents, and breaks off abruptly to go from one to another; but at the end he cleverly gathers all the apparently loose threads together again and rounds off the whole. It occurred to me that that method would be far more suitable to films than the straightforward system borrowed from plays which was then in vogue, and I put it into effect. I was not then an independent producer, and my employers were horrified at the idea; but I went home, re-read one of Dickens's novels, and came back next day to tell them they could either make use of my idea or dismiss me. They did not dismiss me, and the system was begun."

There is another thing I owe to Dickens, and that is the discovery that tragedy and comedy can, with care, be mixed to make a homogeneous whole. I have always taken care to introduce a very slight leaven of comedy into even my most tragic productions, and I think I was the first film producer to dare to do such a thing. It was Dickens, however, who taught me to do it. In his books comedy alternates with drama, and I think that the idea is worthy of adoption in films as well.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

Personally I think that Dickens, Carlyle, Shakespeare, and Tennyson—but especially Dickens—did more to bring America into the war than all the propaganda that was carried out. These authors had sown the seeds of sympathy and understanding, and at the crucial moment it was the great British heritage of literature that decided the issue. I myself heard someone give as a reason for enlistment that he could not bear the thought of a German enemy walking where "Little Nell" had trodden. The character of Little Nell may seem exaggerated to the English, but she possesses essentially feminine qualities that appeal to us in the United States, and to me in particular. And even if she does not resemble a living girl I think that she does represent just what a girl ought to be.

Much of the work of Dickens was modelled on Fielding, and I think that the best idea of the position of the film in these days can be given with the help of a comparison that involves Fielding. It seems to me that the film at the present time is relatively in precisely the same position as the English novel was before

Fielding began to write. We are now waiting for a man with the genius of Dickens and the instinct for film production."

INCIDENTS OF HISTORY.

Asked as to the immediate object of his visit Mr. Griffith said that it was in connection with the scheme for making a film history of the world. "The film," he added, "uses a universal language, and is, therefore, a suitable medium for the exposition of a universal history. In this film history it is hoped to give a thorough general idea of the whole history of the world. It is not to be by any means an 'outline.' I have a great belief in the power of the film in the education of the world, and I regret that so far this enormous power has only been used for the creation of 'slapstick' comedies and foolish boy and girl adventures. The pictures are to consist of dramatic incidents based on facts, and, if the scheme matures all of them will be taken at the actual spots at which the events happened. This, of course, would eventually necessitate my visiting England for the purpose of producing sections of the films."

ONE BIG UNION.

Important Labour Movement in Japan.

The movement for the union of labour associations in all Japan, which was already afoot in the May Day celebrations this year, has achieved considerable development by the fact that the representatives of the labourers' association in Kwantai districts proceeded to Tokyo in the hopes of reaching a full understanding with the labour leaders there.

states the *Japan Chronicle*.

It is proposed to build the city on a piece of land, a little over 20 acres in extent, which is becoming available through the demolition of a section of the old fortifications close to the Parc de Montrouge. The land has been transferred by the Paris Municipal Council to the University of Paris for 13,500,000 francs (about £270,000) under an agreement by which the University is to erect the buildings while the Council defrays the cost of dismantling the fortifications and acquires a still larger area on the opposite side of the fortifications from the Parc de Montrouge and turns it into a special park for the use of the University City, which will thus be very pleasantly situated between two parks. Over six acres in the centre of the site have been placed at the disposal of England, Canada, and China, the object of the scheme being to provide comfortable and healthy quarters at reasonable prices, both for the French and the foreign students at the Sorbonne.

A provisional committee with

Lord Burham as chairman and

Sir Charles Walston as vice-

chairman, was formed last year

to consider the necessary steps

for the establishment of a British

University.

University.